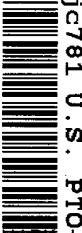


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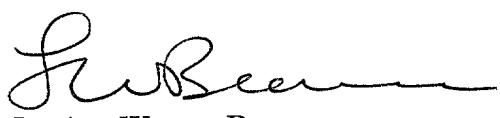
Dear Sir:

Enclosed for filing is the following:

1. Original utility patent application for the invention by Doak, et al. of a
"MULTI-GRADE OBJECT SORTING SYSTEM AND METHOD" which includes:
 - a. specification;
 - b. 13 pages of informal drawings;
 - c. declaration and power of attorney of the inventors (unsigned)
2. Self-addressed return post card.

Very truly yours,

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Lucian Wayne Beavers
Registration Number 28,183

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09/516257 02/29/00

**APPLICATION FOR
UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT**

Be it known that we, Arthur G. Doak, a citizen of the United States,
residing in Nashville, TN; Mitchell Gregg Roe, a citizen of the United States,
5 residing in Franklin, TN; and Garry R. Kenny, a citizen of the United States,
residing in College Grove, TN, have invented a new and useful "MULTI-
GRADE OBJECT SORTING SYSTEM AND METHOD."

This application claims benefit of our co-pending provisional patent
application Serial No. _____ filed February 4, 2000 and entitled
10 "MULTI-GRADE OBJECT SORTING SYSTEM AND METHOD", the details
of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

15 The present invention relates generally to a multi-grade object sorting
system and method and more particularly to such a system for sorting various
grades and colors of paper.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART

20 The high speed sorting of waste paper has only recently become feasible
with the introduction of a system by the Assignee of the present invention as

described in pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/301,715, filed April
29, 1999, entitled "System and Method for Sensing White Paper", by Bruner et
al., the details of which are incorporated herein by reference. The first such
system as described in the aforementioned application, could only identify and
5 separate white office paper. The technique utilized for identifying and
distinguishing such paper was the presence of the fluorescence of the paper
when subjected to ultraviolet light.

It has been proposed to sort paper based on color as described in
European Patent Publication No. EP0873797A2, published on October 28,
10 1998. The European patent publication proposed to utilize visible light,
ultraviolet light, x-rays and/or infrared light to illuminate the paper, while
observing the reflected light with one or more cameras connected to a central
processing unit. The disclosure of the European patent office publication is
very vague with regard to the manner in which such a process could be
15 conducted, and its sorting system utilizes mechanical pickers thus indicating
that the system would operate at relatively low speeds.

Sorting systems for other objects other than paper are available which
utilize red, green and blue light emitting diodes as light sources. An example is
a product sold by the Assignee of the present invention is described in pending
20 U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/183,349 filed October 30, 1998 by Doak,
the details of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Thus, it is seen that there is a need for a system capable of sorting paper based upon the color of the paper, and capable of doing so at sufficiently high speeds as to make the process economical. Such a system, along with various refinements thereof is the subject of the present invention.

5

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A method is providing for sorting paper. The paper is conveyed through an inspection zone. As the paper passes through the inspection zone at least three characteristics of the paper are analyzed, including the color of the paper, whether the paper is glossy, and whether the paper displays printed material. The paper is then sorted based upon at least one of the analyzed characteristics.

In another embodiment of the invention, an apparatus is provided for sorting paper. The apparatus includes a conveyor for conveying paper through the inspection zone. A light source is provided for transmitting light onto the paper in the inspection zone. A sensor is provided for receiving light reflected from the paper in the inspection zone. The apparatus includes a paper analysis system, operably connected to the sensor for receiving the reflected light signals therefrom. The paper analysis system includes a color determination component, a glossiness determination component, and a printed matter determination component. A sorting mechanism is included to sort the paper

between a select path and a reject path. The sorting mechanism is operably connected to the paper analysis system for sorting paper in response to the analysis conducted by the paper analysis system.

In another embodiment of the invention a high speed method is provided for sorting paper. The paper is conveyed through an inspection zone at a speed of at least 1,000 feet per minute, and preferably at least 1,500 feet per minute. As the paper passes through the inspection zone at least one characteristic thereof is analyzed, the at least one characteristic being selected from the group consisting of color, glossiness and the presence of printed matter. The paper is sorted downstream of the inspection zone based upon the analysis of the at least one characteristic.

In yet another embodiment of the invention, a method is provided for sorting paper based upon the color of the paper. First, the paper is moved through an inspection zone. The paper in the inspection zone is exposed to a plurality of separate beams of visible light of different wavelengths. A color of the paper is analyzed based upon a comparison of the paper reflectivity of the different wavelengths of visible light. Then the paper is sorted downstream of the inspection zone based upon the color of the paper.

In still another embodiment of the invention, a method is provided for analyzing the color of a moving object. The object is moved within an inspection zone. The inspection zone is sequentially interrogated with multiple light

sources of different light wavelengths as the object moves within the inspection zone. The interrogation includes a first series of sequential flashes of the multiple light sources in a first order, followed by a second series of sequential light flashes of the multiple light sources in a second order which is the inverse
5 of the first order. Then the reflections of the multiple light sources from the paper are analyzed. The analysis includes consideration of two reflections originating from each light source, one of the reflections occurring during the first series and the other of the two reflections occurring during the second series. Preferably, the two reflections are averaged to approximate the color
10 which would be sensed if the paper was not moving at the time of interrogation.

In another embodiment of the invention, a paper sorting apparatus is provided which includes a conveyor for conveying paper through an inspection zone, the conveyor having a width. A light transmitter transmits light onto the paper in the inspection zone. The light transmitter includes an array of red
15 lights, an array of green lights, and an array of blue lights, each array being spaced across the width of the conveyor. A light receiver receives light reflected from paper in the inspection zone. The light receiver includes an array of sensors spaced across the width of the conveyor. Each sensor receives light reflected from an area defining one pixel of the paper.

20 In another embodiment of the invention, a method is provided for sorting paper. The paper is moved through an inspection zone. Light is transmitted

onto the paper in the inspection zone. Light reflected from the paper is collected. Then parameters of the light collected from adjacent portions of the paper within the inspection zone are compared to identify paper with a varying reflectance from adjacent portions resulting from a presence of printed matter
5 on the paper. The paper is then sorted based upon the presence of printed matter.

In another embodiment of the invention, a paper sorting method is provided. The paper is moved through an inspection zone. A first light beam is transmitted from a first source onto the paper. The method then includes
10 receiving a diffused reflected first light beam which is reflected from the paper as a result of the first light beam. A second light beam is transmitted from a second source onto the paper. The method includes receiving a directly reflected second light beam reflected from the paper as a result of the second light beam. The glossiness of the paper is analyzed based upon a comparison of
15 the diffuse reflected first light beam to the directly reflected second light beam. The paper is sorted based upon the glossiness of the paper.

In another embodiment of the invention, an apparatus is provided for sorting paper based upon glossiness. The apparatus includes a conveyor for conveying paper through an inspection zone. First and second light sources are
20 provided for transmitting light onto the inspection zone. A sensor receives light reflected from the inspection zone. The first light source is oriented so that the

sensor receives diffuse reflected light from the first light source. The second
light source is oriented so that the sensor receives directly reflected light from
the second light source.

Another embodiment of the invention provides a method for sorting
5 paper which utilizes an array of sensors and provides a technique for
normalizing the array of sensors. The method includes conveying the paper
through an inspection zone. Light is transmitted from an array of light sources
onto a mirror. The mirror reflects the light onto the inspection zone, where it
reflects off the paper in the inspection zone back to the mirror. That reflected
10 light which is once again reflected off the mirror is received in an array of
sensors which sensors generate signals corresponding to characteristics of the
paper in the inspection zone. The mirror can be moved to a normalization
position wherein light from the array of light sources is reflected from the
mirror onto a reference surface. Outputs from the array of sensors can be
15 normalized with reference to the light reflected off of the reference surface.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide improved
paper sorting methods and apparatus.

Another object of the present invention is to provide methods and
apparatus for sorting paper based upon color of the paper.

20 Still another object of the present invention is the provision of methods
and apparatus for sorting paper based upon the glossiness of the paper.

And another object of the present invention is the provision of methods and apparatus for sorting paper based upon the presence of printed matter on the paper.

Still another object of the present invention is the provision of apparatus and methods whereby paper can be sorted based upon any desired combination of color, glossiness and the presence of printed matter.

Still another object of the present invention is the provision of a paper sorting method and apparatus utilizing an array of sensors, and providing a technique for normalization of the array of sensors.

Other and further objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art upon a reading of the following disclosure when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a side view of the system and method of the preferred embodiment in an operating position.

Fig. 2 is a side view of the method and system in a calibration position.

Fig. 3 is a frontal view of the transmitter and receiver array of the preferred embodiment.

Fig. 4 is a cutaway view showing the photo diode receiver with anti-reflective barrel texture of the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a side view of the surface gloss detection method of the present invention.

5 Fig. 6 is a drawing showing the LED normal versus corrected readings of the system and method of the present invention.

Fig. 7 is a flow chart which illustrates the manner in which the received signals from the various light sources are analyzed to determine the category of paper passing through the inspection zone.

10 Fig. 9 is a schematic illustration of a paper sorting apparatus including the sorting system of Fig. 1.

Fig. 10 is a schematic illustration similar to Fig. 9 showing two paper sorting systems in series.

15 Fig. 11 illustrates a home screen of a human interface touch screen system.

Fig. 12 illustrates a sort select screen.

Fig. 13 is a schematic illustration of a piece of paper showing adjacent portions or pixels of the paper which are observed by the receiver and sensors.

20 Fig. 14 is a view similar to Fig. 13 showing adjacent rows of pixels at a higher paper speed.

Fig. 15 is a graphic illustration of the sequential series of pulses associated with a single pixel or area on the paper being examined.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

5 Referring now to Fig. 1 there is shown generally at **10**, the multi-grade object sorting system and method of the present invention. Fig. 1 shows the preferred embodiment in which transmitter or first light array **12** transmits light along transmitted light pathway **26** into mirror **16** which then redirects the transmitted light along redirected transmitted light path **28** onto object **100**
10 which is preferably paper. The light reflected from object **100** travels along reflected light path **30** onto mirror **16** which then redirects the reflected light along redirected reflected light path **32** into receiver **14**. In each case, the light passes through wear cover **18** which protects the mirror **16** from object path **102** while object **100** is traveling along belt **20**. Although Fig. 1 shows the preferred embodiment, it should be understood that movable mirror **16**,
15 although adding features unique to the preferred embodiment, can be removed with transmitter **12** directing light directly onto object **100** which would make the transmitter light path direct instead of bifurcated into transmitted light path **26** and redirected transmitted light path **28**. Likewise, the receiver can
20 receive the reflected light directly from object **100** instead the reflected light of being divided into reflected light path **30** and redirected reflected light path **32**.

The conveyor belt **20** has a width **21** as seen in Fig. 8. Conveyor belt **20** is typically a black rubberized belt.

Referring now to Fig. 2 there is shown generally at **10**, the multi-grade object sorting system and method of the present invention shown in calibrating or normalization position. In this instance, transmitter **12** transmits light along the same transmitted light path **26** shown in Fig. 1. However, mirror **16** is now in calibration or normalization position **16'** which, in turn, reflects redirected transmitted light **26** along redirected transmitted light path **28'** into and through reference wear cover **22** onto reference surface **24**. In the preferred embodiment, reference surface **24** is a constant color which is, preferably, white Teflon. The white Teflon surface maintains a constant color over time, which should, over time, reflect a consistent color along reflected light path **30'** against mirror **16'** which redirects reflected light **30'** along redirected reflected light path **32'** into receiver **14**. In calibration or normalization position, an analyzing computer system or systems will realize what the readings from the receiver **14** should be when light from transmitter **12** is reflected against reference surface **24** and will factor in the normalization to make sure that all sensors are read uniformly so as to not effect the sorting ability of system and method **10**. Above mirror **16** there is placed reference wear cover **22** which, in turn, is intended to make light from reference surface **24** have the same optical properties as light passing through wear cover **18** over

conveyor belt **20**. In other words, wear cover **18** actually affects the amount of light passing through it. Therefore, to ensure proper normalization, reference wear cover **22** is interposed along redirected transmitted light path **28'** and reflected light path **30'**.

5 Referring now to Fig. 3 there is shown generally at **50**, part of the preferred transmitter and sensor arrays of the present invention that makes up transmitter **12** and receiver **14**, respectively. Transmitter **12** includes transmitter array **52** which includes various rows of light emitting diodes (LEDs). Likewise, receiver array **54** of receiver **14** contains a row of lenses and
10 photo diodes.

In the preferred embodiment, transmitting array **52** consists of a row of infrared LED's **56**, a row of red LED's **58**, a row of green LED's **60** and a row of blue LED's **62**. Until very recently, there was no source of adequate blue LED's **62**. In the preferred embodiment, infrared LED's **56** are of the type such as
15 HSDL-4230 manufactured by Hewlett Packard. Red LED's **58** are of the type such as KR5004X manufactured by Stanley. Green LED's **60** are of the type such as HLMP-CM15 manufactured by Hewlett Packard. Blue LED's **62** are of the type such as HLMP-CB15 manufactured by Hewlett Packard. In the preferred embodiment, receiver array **54** contains multiple lens and photo diode
20 pairs **64**.

Referring now to Fig. 4, there is shown generally at **64** a cutaway view of one lens/photo diode pair of the present invention. As can be seen in Fig. 4, lens **66** receives light from mirror **16** (not shown) and directs it onto photo diode sensor **68**. In the preferred embodiment, lens photo diode pair housing **70** has interior surface **72** having threads **74**. Threads **74** perform the function of preventing unwanted redirected reflective light **32** from being received by photo diode **68**. As can be seen, admissible light which is generally parallel to the axis of housing **70**, travels along admissible light path **76** through lens **66** which focuses the light along focal path **77** onto photo diode **68**. Conversely, inadmissible light, which is classified as light which is off the axis of the light array, which probably means that the light is coming from a position on the object **100** that does not need to be analyzed, passes along inadmissible light path **78**, bounces off thread **74** and bounces along bounce path **80** for inadmissible light which misses photo diode **68**.

Each photo diode **68** and lens **66** is constructed so that the photo diode **68** is sensitive to incident light having a deviation from axial of less than about 3° . This may be referred to as a receiver or telescope. Each receiver will receive light from a target area on a surface about two feet away which is about $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 1" in diameter. The receivers are arrayed at a .75" spacing linearly to form a linear array.

Referring now to Fig. 5, there is shown another aspect of the multi-grade object sorting system and method of the present invention. In this particular drawing, the surface gloss detection system and method **150** is shown. The sensor and receiver layout shown in Fig. 1 senses paper by grade and by color and is directed at a given angle. The degree of surface gloss of paper or other objects **100** needs to be determined in order to make a more accurate sort. Accordingly, surface gloss detection system and method **150** uses light transmitter array **152** that can be pulsable and diffused in the preferred embodiment. Light from transmitter array **152** passes along diffused path **154** onto object **100**. In the preferred embodiment, light transmitter array **152** is pulsable so that light transmitter array **152** can be turned on and off very quickly thereby alternating with the different colored LED's shown in Fig. 3. Therefore, diffused light passes along diffused light path **154** onto object **100**. If the paper **100** is glossy, a substantial portion of the light energy will be directly reflected along pathway **156** onto mirror **16** and then along pathway **158** into receiver **14**. If the reading from light transmitter or array number **152** is greater than light transmitter array number **12**, then there is gloss. If the two readings are equal, then there is no gloss. In the preferred embodiment, the light from transmitter **12** and transmitter array **152** is infrared when measuring for gloss.

The first and second light beams from sources 12 and 152 are transmitted at approximately equal but opposite angles 348 and 350 on opposite sides of an imaginary plane 352 normal to the direction 102 in which the paper 100 is moving. The second source 152 is physically wide and
5 made up of a number of individual sources thus providing what may be generally described as a wide and diffuse source so that the light 154 therefrom is directed at a variety of angles generally directed toward the paper 100. This allows paper 100 that is somewhat crumpled or not lying exactly parallel upon the belt 20 to be examined for glossiness, because at
10 least some of the rays from wide and diffuse source 152 will strike the surface of the paper 100 in such a manner as to directly reflect along path 156 to the mirror 16 and then to the receiver 14. Infrared light is preferred for use in the gloss detection because most inks utilized on printed matter will reflect a lot of infrared light, even black inks, whereas if a colored light were used for the gloss
15 detection, some inks would absorb much of that color. Also, infrared light emitting diodes are cheaper than visible light colored light emitting diodes, and thus all else being equal the infrared LED is preferred. It will be understood, however, that glossiness detection could be achieved in a somewhat less efficient manner by use of a colored light source.

20 Referring now to Fig. 6, there is shown the colored corrected readings of the preferred embodiment. Each circle on belt 20 represents a circular reading

of light reflected from belt **20**. As object **100** passes along path **102**, the infrared LEDs from second light array **152** are flashed onto second infrared first spot **250** and read by receiver **14**. Then the infrared LEDs from first light array **12** are flashed onto first infrared first spot **252** and read by receiver **14**. Then the red LEDs from first light array **12** are flashed onto red first spot **254** and read by receiver **14**. Then the green LEDs from first light array **12** are flashed onto green first spot **256** and read by receiver **14**. Then the blue LEDs from first light array **12** are flashed onto blue first spot **258** and read by receiver **14**. Then the no light is flashed onto dark spot **260** and read by receiver **14**. Then the blue LEDs from first light array **12** are flashed onto blue second spot **262** and read by receiver **14**. Then the green LEDs from first light array **12** are flashed onto green second spot **264** and read by receiver **14**. Then the red LEDs from first light array **12** are flashed onto red second spot **266** and read by receiver **14**. Then the first infrared LEDs from first light array **12** are flashed onto first infrared second spot **268** and read by receiver **14**. Finally, the infrared LEDs from second light array **152** are flashed onto second infrared second spot **270** and read by receiver **14**. In summary, initially, infrared number 2 will flash, then infrared number 1 will flash followed by, in preferred order, red, green, blue, dark, blue, green, red, infrared number 1 and infrared number 2. The purpose behind bracketing the colors on each side of center is that with the passage of time and the objects along a moving belt, the very center of the

target area cannot be flashed with every color at a single given time. Therefore, the center value is approximated by averaging the like color values. Although Fig. 6 shows the preferred order of flashing, any other sequence of flashing could also work as well.

5 Referring now to Fig. 7, there is shown a simplified flow chart of how the system analyzes the data received by receiver 14 as shown in Figs. 1 and 5.

Initial step **200** is reading the transceiver array of the infrared, red, green, blue, and gloss sensors and averaging the two sensor readings received from each light source.

10 This information is then further analyzed in five concurrent processes **201**, **211**, **215**, **219** and **223** beginning with steps **202**, **212**, **216**, **220**, and **224**, respectively.

Initial or color comparison process **201** essentially compares the logs of the intensities of the reflected light received from each of the light sources.

15 Initial or color comparison process **201** begins with the step **202** of forming the natural logs of the data obtained during step **200**. After the natural logs **202** have been formed or determined, the log slopes of the infrared readings divided by the red readings ($\ln(\text{IR}/\text{R})$), the red readings divided by the green readings ($\ln(\text{R}/\text{G})$), and the green readings divided by the blue readings ($\ln(\text{G}/\text{B})$) are

20 computed in step **204**. The advantage of using logarithm ratios is that it avoids taking a division step which is very time consuming for the microprocessor.

Step **204** is followed by a step **206** of performing a non-linear conversion for each log slope that increases the low slope resolution. This non-linear conversion **206** is followed by concurrent steps **208** and **210**. Step **208** is plotting the LN (R/G) v. LN (G/B) on a two dimensional map and reading the mask out from the map. Step **210** which is plotting the log infrared/red versus the log red/green on a separate two-dimensional map and reading the mask out. A mask is a binary data comprising either a one or a zero.

Second concurrent or visible intensity computing process **211** begins with step **212** which is computing the intensity (red plus green plus blue data from step **200**). Following step **212** is step **214** of plotting of the intensity (red plus green plus blue divided by 3) on a one-dimensional map and the reading of a mask.

Third concurrent or intensity derivative process **215** after step **200** is step **216** of computing intensity derivative. The intensity derivative is defined as the sum of the difference in the intensities between the target area and the adjacent target areas. The intensity derivative will provide a measure of the amount that the intensity varies from point to point on the object. For example, a piece of white paper has an intensity derivative of zero whereas a sheet of paper with printing will have a higher intensity derivative because the intensity changes from point to point based upon the various spaces with or

without ink. After step **216**, the intensity derivative is plotted on a one-dimensional map and a mask is read in step **218**.

Fourth concurrent or gloss computing process **219** following step **200** begins with step **220** which is computing the gloss using the direct reflected infrared light from transmitter **152** divided by the diffuse reflected infrared light from transmitter **12**. Following step **220** the gloss is plotted on a one dimensional map and the mask is read in step **222**.

Fifth concurrent or color derivative process **223** after step **200** is computing the color derivative **224**. The color derivative will provide a measure of the amount that the color varies from point to point on the object. For example, a piece of white paper has an color derivative of zero whereas a sheet of paper from a color magazine will have a higher color derivative because the color changes from point to point based upon the varying amounts color. Following step **224**, the color derivative is plotted on a one-dimensional map and a mask is read from the map in step **226**.

In the preferred embodiment, processes **201**, **211**, **215**, **219** and **223** are concurrent to save time. However, they can be sequential or some of them can be concurrent.

The masks from steps **208**, **210**, **214**, **218**, **222**, and **226** are then combined in step **228** using a Boolean function in such a way that if all

readings from steps **208, 210, 214, 218, 222, and 226** are 1's, then ejection step **230** occurs. Otherwise no ejection occurs in non-ejection step **232**.

The maps are analyzed based upon predetermined ranges based upon the sort desired. The criteria and ranges used to determine whether a 1 or 0 is assigned depends upon the desired results depending upon the type and color of papers sought to be sorted out.

Some readings for the various calculations are as follows. Example values for several types of paper are shown in the following Table I:

TABLE I

	White (printed)	b+w newspaper	magazine	brown cardboard
ln(ired/red)	0	+2	-2 to +2	+1
ln(red/grn)	0	+2	-2 to +2	+1
ln(grn/blu)	0	+2	-2 to +2	+1
color derivative	0-10%	0-10%	50-100%	0-10%
Intensity	70-100%	30-70%	20-100%	30-60%
Intensity derivative	0-50%	0-50%	0-60%	0-10%
gloss	0-30%	0-30%	30-80%	0-20%

10

These values show that each category of paper may be identified uniquely. Where there is overlap in the color identification, one of the other

quantities may be used to resolve the final category identification. For example, a white area on a magazine would not be confused with white paper because the gloss and color derivative values are different.

It is also noted that the white paper being sorted typically includes
5 black print material, so that there will be a measurable intensity deviation for "white" paper.

It will be understood that the color determination can be accomplished more precisely by examining characteristics in addition to the individual intensities of reflection of the various color components such as red, green
10 and blue. For example, the overall reflectance or intensity of reflectance of all colors can help distinguish between a dark blue and a light blue.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the multi-grade object sorting system and method of the present invention. As can be seen, transmitter **12** is actually an array with receiver **14** also being an array. Mirror **16** is shown in operative
15 position, but can be pivoted about mirror axis **17**. As can be seen, in the preferred embodiment, at any one flash in time, a series of adjacent areas along scan line **34** are illuminated.

SUMMARY OF THE APPARATUS

Referring now to Fig. 9, a schematic illustration is there shown of a
20 system **300** for sorting paper. The system **300** includes a mechanical conveyor system **302** which is preferably constructed generally in accordance with

pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/301,715, entitled "System and Method for Sensing White Paper", of Bruner et al. filed April 29, 1999 which is assigned to the Assignee of the present invention and the details of which are incorporated herein by reference. The conveyor belt **20** is a part of the mechanical conveyor **302**. The mechanical conveyor **302** takes an incoming stream **304** of waste paper and spreads it into a high speed moving stream of individual papers, a single layer thick, which are moving at speeds in excess of 1,000 feet per minute, and preferably speeds of at least 1,500 feet per minute.

The sorting system **10** described above with reference to Figs. 2 and 3 is a part of the mechanical conveyor system **302**. As seen in Fig. 1, a portion of the belt **20** which is observed by the receiver **14** may be generally described as an inspection zone **306**. The conveyor **20** conveys the paper **100** through the inspection zone **306**.

The transmitter **12** of Fig. 1 may be generally described as a light source **12** for transmitting light onto paper **100** in the inspection zone **306**. The receiver **14** of Fig. 1 may be generally described as a sensor **14** for receiving light reflected from the paper **100** in the inspection zone **306**.

A control system **308** is connected to the light source **12** and the sensor **14** is shown in Fig. 1, for controlling operation of the light source **12** as previously described, and for receiving data from the sensor **14**. The microprocessor of control system **308** is programmed in accordance with the

functions described above with regard to Fig. 7 in order to perform the analysis.

The control system **308** may also be described as a paper analysis system **308** operably connected to the sensor **14** for receiving reflected light signals therefrom. The paper analysis system **308** includes a color determination component which includes processes **201** and **211**. System **308** further includes a glossiness determination component which includes process **219**. The system **308** further includes a printed matter determination component which includes processes **215** and **223**.

Based upon the analysis of Fig. 7, the control system **308** also activates a sorting mechanism **310** which is schematically illustrated in Fig. 9. The sorting mechanism uses means such as, for example, air jets **312** for sorting the paper **100** into a select path **314** and a reject path **316**. Again, the details of construction of the sorting mechanism **310** are shown in pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/301,715, entitled "System and Method for Sensing White Paper, of Bruner, et al., filed on April 29, 1999, and assigned to the Assignee of the present invention, the details of which are incorporated herein by reference. The sorting mechanism **310** sorts the paper between the select path **314** and the reject path **316** in response to signals from the control system **308** and in accordance with the analysis conducted by the process illustrated in Fig. 7.

The control system or paper analysis system **308** has stored therein data, such as that provided above in Table I, which data corresponds to pre-determined values of parameters corresponding to color, glossiness and presence of printed matter for a plurality of categories of paper such as those
5 described in Table I.

The color determination component processes **201** and **211**, the glossiness determination component process **219**, and the printed matter determination component processes **215** and **223** each are constructed to determine parameters for paper **100** of unknown category passing through the
10 inspection zone **306** and to compare the parameters of the paper of unknown category to the stored data such as that of Table I.

Although the sorting system **10** is highly flexible and is capable of analyzing many different variables and identifying many different categories of paper, it will be understood that typically the system **10** will be set up to
15 separate a given stream of paper into two resulting streams, namely the select path **314** and the reject path **316**. It will be understood that the reject path **316** may in fact be made up of very valuable material, and that typically the reject stream **316** will simply be the divided fraction which is the smallest. For example, if the incoming stream **304** were primarily white office paper with a
20 relatively small proportion of colored paper, cardboard or other miscellaneous

items contained therein, the reject stream would be selected to be anything which is not white office paper.

If it is desired to separate an incoming stream into more than two fractions, then typically two sorting systems **10** and **10'** would be placed in series as shown in Fig. 10. The select path **314** from the first system would become the incoming stream to a second sorting system **10'** and would then be sorted into a second select path **318** and a second reject path **320**.

The control system **308** includes a human interface system **322** which includes a sort selection touch screen input panel **324**. The human interface system **322** includes a plurality of predefined options for sorting of predefined categories of paper so that a human operator of the sorting system **10** may select one of the predefined options to be implemented by the paper analysis system **308** and the sorting mechanism **310**.

Fig. 11 illustrates a first screen display of the sort selection touch screen input panel **324**, which is generally designated by the numeral **326**. The first screen or home screen **326** displays indicia corresponding to whether the paper sorting apparatus **300** is running, whether there are any current faults indicated, such as low air pressure or the like, and what the current paper sort selection criteria is. By touching a sort select button **328**, the user is taken to a sort select screen **330** illustrated in Fig. 12. The sort select screen **330** illustrated displays sixteen individual options, each of which is associated with

a predefined paper selection option. Each option will display text descriptive thereof. For example, option **332** is associated with the predefined option to “PASS WHITE PAPER; EJECT ALL COLORED PAPER”. Similarly, the selection **334** is associated with the predefined option of “EJECT ALL WHITE
5 PAPER; PASS ALL COLORED PAPER”, etc.

The transmitter **12** can be described as having an array of red lights **58**, an array of green lights **60**, and an array of blue lights **62**, each array being spaced across the width **21** of the conveyor belt **20**.

The receiver **14** can be described as including an array of sensors **64**
10 spaced across the width **21** of the conveyor, each sensor **64** receiving light reflected from an area such as area **336** seen in Fig. 13 and defining one pixel **336** of a sheet of paper **100**.

To illustrate the concept of pixels and adjacent areas on the paper **100**, reference is made to Fig. 13. There an arbitrary piece of paper **100** is
15 represented. Assuming for this example that each sensor **64** of receiver **14** observes a circular area or pixel **336** of diameter of $\frac{3}{4}$ ”, and assuming the sensors **64** are spaced a distance of $\frac{3}{4}$ ” apart across the width **21** of conveyor belt **12**, then the observed areas on paper **100** would correspond to observed areas such as **336A**, **336B**, **336C** and **336D** shown in Fig. 13. Any two of these
20 pixels, such as **336A** and **336B** can be considered adjacent pixels. Then, depending upon the speed at which the control system **308** actuates the

transmitter **12** and receiver **14**, and depending upon the speed at which the conveyor belt **20** is moving the paper **100**, the row of pixels **336** will be followed by a second row, which may directly abut the first row, such as second row of pixels **338A**, **338B**, **338C** and **338D** shown in Fig. 13. Or if the speed of the paper **100** is faster, the first row **336** may be followed by a spaced second row **340A**, **340B**, **340C** and **340D** as shown in Fig. 14. In either event, pixels such as **336A** and **338A** may be referred to as adjacent pixels, and in Fig. 14, pixels such as **336A** and **340A** may be referred to as adjacent pixels.

SUMMARY OF THE METHODS

The methods of the present invention can be generally summarized as follows. The paper **100** is conveyed on conveyor belt **20** through the inspection zone **306**. At least three characteristics of the paper are analyzed as the paper passes through the inspection zone **306**. Those three characteristics are the color of the paper, whether the paper is glossy, and whether the paper displays printed material. Then the paper is sorted based upon at least one of the characteristics analyzed in the analysis step.

The method may include a step of providing a logic map specifying values of parameters corresponding to the three characteristics for a plurality of categories of paper. The logic map could, for example, include information like that set forth in Table I, which information, of course, would be in digital

form. The analysis step of the method includes a step of determining the parameters for paper of unknown category passing through the inspection zone **306**, and comparing the parameters for the paper of unknown category to the values in the logic map and thereby determining the category of paper passing
5 through the inspection zone **306**. This determination can be performed, for example, by the method outlined and described with reference to Fig. 7.

The method may include a step of selecting a category of paper to be sorted from the other paper being conveyed through the inspection zone. This selection step may be executed by use of the sort select screen shown in Fig. 12.

10 The analysis step may include a step of measuring an intensity of light reflected from the paper and originating from first and second light sources of different colored light. This measuring step may be conducted in accordance with processes **201** and **211**.

15 The parameters of the logic map may include a log slope of the intensities of the reflected light from the first and second sources as described in process **201** of Fig. 7.

The parameters of the logic map further include a color derivative representative of a difference in color of adjacent portions of the paper in the inspection zone as described with regard to process **223** in Fig. 7.

The parameters of the logic map may include a combined intensity of the reflected light from the first and second sources, as described in process 211 of Fig. 7.

The parameters of the logic map may include an intensity derivative
5 representative of a difference in the presence of printed matter on adjacent portions of the paper in the inspection zone as described with reference to process 215 in Fig. 7.

The analysis step may also include the measuring of an intensity of reflected light reflected from the paper 100 and originating from first and
10 second light sources 12 and 152 of the same color light, preferably infrared light. The first and second light sources 12 and 152 are differently oriented so that the measured reflected light from the first source 12 is diffuse reflected light and the measured reflected light from the second source 152 is directly reflected light. The parameters of the logic map may include a comparison of
15 the diffuse reflected light from the first source 12 with the direct reflected light from the second source 152, which comparison is a representation of whether the paper is glossy or not. If the paper is not glossy, then the intensity of diffuse reflected light originating from first source 12 will be approximately equal to the intensity of directly reflected light originating from second source
20 152. If, however, the paper is glossy, it will be much more directly reflected light from second source 152.

The methods further include a high speed method of sorting paper.

First, the paper is conveyed through the inspection zone **306** at a speed of at least 1,000 feet per minute, and more preferably at least 1,500 feet per minute.

At least one characteristic of the paper is analyzed as the paper passes through
5 the inspection zone. The at least one characteristic is selected from the group consisting of color, glossiness and the presence of printed matter. Then the paper is sorted downstream of the inspection zone based upon the analysis.

When the basis of analysis is to be the color of the paper, the paper will be exposed in the inspection zone to a plurality of sources of visible light of
10 different wavelengths. The analysis step is then based upon a comparison of the paper's reflectivity of the different wavelengths of visible light. The plurality of separate beams of visible light preferably include red light, blue light and green light and that those lights are preferably provided by red, green and blue light emitting diodes.

15 When the characteristic to be analyzed is glossiness, the method includes steps of collecting diffuse reflected light reflected off the paper from a first light source, and collecting directly reflected light which may also be referred to as dielectric reflected light, reflected off the paper from a second light source **152**. Then the analysis step includes analyzing the glossiness of the paper based
20 upon a comparison of the diffuse reflected light to the dielectric reflected light.

As used herein the two different concepts of a diffuse reflected light beam and a directly reflected light beam are defined as follows. A light beam from source **152** which strikes a surface such as paper **100** at an angle such as **356** illustrated in Fig. 5, and then is reflected directly off of the surface of the paper at an opposite angle such as **358** along path **156** is referred to as directly reflected light or the dielectric reflection. On the other hand, light which is transmitted onto the paper such as along path **28** from mirror **16** illustrated in Fig. 5, and which then bounces off the irregular surface texture of the paper to scatter in all directions, a small portion of which would travel back along the path **30**, is referred to as diffuse reflected light. The typical angle **358** to the vertical at which the receiver **14** observes the inspection zone **306** is approximately 30°. This prevents any gloss on the surface of the paper **100** or the belt **20** itself from causing a false reading of high reflectivity. For example, black plastic might read as white due to the high reflection caused by the shiny surface if the receiver **14** was oriented perpendicular to the belt **20**. The reflected light characteristics that are sensed to determine color of the paper are those reflections which are due to the diffuse reflection from the surface texture of the paper **100**, and not the dielectric or direct reflection from the boundary surface which is due to gloss of the paper.

When the characteristic to be analyzed is the presence of printed matter, the method may include a step of comparing the intensities of the light reflected from adjacent pixels such as 336A and 336B or such as 336A and 338A or such as 336A and 340A, to identify paper with varying reflectance from adjacent pixels resulting from the presence of printed matter on the paper.

Similarly, the paper may be analyzed for the presence of a varying color between adjacent pixels to identify the presence of printed matter.

When the method is based upon an analysis of the color of the paper, a technique may be utilized to correct for dynamic aberration of the sensed color of the paper moving within the inspection zone. This method includes sequentially exposing the paper in the inspection zone 306 to the plurality of separate beams of visible light of different wavelengths in a first sequence and then in a second sequence which is a reverse of the first sequence, so that two reflected light signals are generated for each wavelength of light. Then the analysis step includes combining the analysis of the two reflected light signals for each wavelength of light to correct for dynamic aberration. Preferably, the combined analysis includes averaging the two reflected light signals. These sequence of lights may also include one or more infrared light sources.

The following example is provided to illustrate the relative time duration of the various activities which occur during the color analysis process.

EXAMPLE 1

The paper **100** is moving through the inspection zone **306** at a speed of 1,500 feet per minute which is equal to 300 inches per second. The size of each pixel **336** is determined by the observation area of one of the sensors **64** which is a circular area having a diameter from about $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 1". Thus each pixel can be considered to have a length **342** and a width **346**, each of about $\frac{3}{4}$ ". If the cycle time between repetitions of the sequence of interrogating lights is set at 2,500 microseconds, the process will repeat 400 times per second, and thus, adjacent rows of pixels **336** and **338** will repeat every $\frac{3}{4}$ " and will abut as shown in Fig. 13. Fig. 15 is a schematic illustration of the timing of these various pulses as they would appear if displayed on an oscilloscope screen. Each pulse of one of the light emitting diodes last for a duration of 50 microseconds. The LED flashes begin 80 microseconds apart. The time interval between the center line of adjacent pixels **336A** and **338A** is 2,500 microseconds.. The 2,500 microsecond time that it takes a given pixel length **342** to pass across a point in the inspection zone **36** is divided as follows. There are eleven periods of LED flashing to provide the first sequence of infrared from gloss source **152**, infrared from first source **12**, red, green, blue, then dark, then blue, then green, then red, then infrared from source **12**, and then infrared from source **152**. Each pulse has a duration of 50 microseconds and there is an interval of 80 microseconds between the beginning of adjacent pulses, thus resulting in a total

of 880 microseconds during which the various lights are flashing. This leaves
1,620 microseconds during which no light from either of the sources is
illuminating the inspection zone. With reference to Fig. 13, it will be
appreciated that because the paper is moving, the receiver 14 will actually
5 examine light received from an area slightly longer in length than the $\frac{3}{4}$ "
length 342 which is being examined at any given point in time, because of the
fact that the paper moves a short distance during the 880 microsecond duration
of the series of eleven flashes. The actual $\frac{3}{4}$ " length area being analyzed by the
sequential series of flashes is best conceptualized as being the $\frac{3}{4}$ " long area
10 which the receiver 14 examines during the "dark" interval 346 in between the
first series of flashes and the second reverse order series of flashes. Because
the nested pairs of flashes of each color on either side of the dark interval 346
are averaged, they represent the reflected intensity of each of those colors that
would have occurred at the spot being observed during the dark interval 346 if
15 the paper had in fact not been moving. As can be seen in the example just
described, the first and second series of sequential flashes are performed during
an interrogation time interval of 880 microseconds which is less than the 2,500
microsecond time required for a pixel of an object equal in size to the inspection
zone to move through the inspection zone.

Of course as previously noted the belt speed can be increased so that adjacent rows of pixels are not physically abutting each other, as for example, in the alternative example illustrated in Fig. 14.

When using the normalization system illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, the method may be described as including steps of conveying paper **100** through the inspection zone **306**, then transmitting light from an array of light sources **12** onto a mirror **16** which reflects the light onto the inspection zone **306**. The light in the inspection zone is reflected off the paper **100** back to the mirror **16** and then back to an array of sensors in receiver **14**, which array of sensors generate signals corresponding to characteristics of the paper **100** in the inspection zone **306**. Periodically, it may be necessary to normalize or calibrate the various sensors of the array of sensors contained in receiver **14**, and this is accomplished by rotating or moving the mirror **16** to the normalization position illustrated in Fig. 2 where the light from the array of light source **12** is reflected from the mirror **16** onto the reference surface **24**. During that time, outputs from the array of sensors in receiver **14** may be normalized with reference to the light reflected from the reference surface **24**. During this process the light being directed to the reference surface **24** preferably travels through a reference wear cover **22** which has properties of light transmission substantially the same as those of wear cover **18**, thus simulating the light which should be received by the receiver **14** from a white object on conveyor belt **20**.

These normalization procedures may be executed automatically on a periodic basis. They may also be executed automatically upon start up of the apparatus. They may also be executed intermittently based upon individual direction from the human operator.

5 When the receiver **14** is normalized or calibrated, each of the photo diodes of the receiver **14** will have its corresponding output adjusted so that each photo diode sensor **68** has the same output for an identical paper pixel **336** located thereunder. Thus, once the receiver array **14** has been normalized, if a large sheet of white paper or any other uniform color paper passes through the inspection zone **306** covering the entire inspection zone, each sensor should have an identical output. When the receiver is directed to the reference surface, the microprocessor adjusts all signals to read 100%. Thus, when the receiver is redirected to the belt **20** in normal operating position, the receiver **14** has been calibrated so that a piece of white Teflon passing along the belt **20** should also result in a 100% reflection for all colors.

It will be appreciated that it would not be practical to normalize the receivers with reference to the black conveyor belt **20** for several reasons. First, the belt is black which normally has a zero reflectance, and normalization at zero output is not effected. Furthermore, the belt becomes dirty with use.

20 This normalization technique is important because the actual signals that will be measured when objects pass through the inspection zone **306** are

based upon changes in output, and it is important to have a normalized base signal to which that change can be compared. As noted, this normalization procedure could take place periodically (e.g., once per hour) during the operation of the apparatus 10. A normalization cycle involving rotation of the mirror 16 and then return to the operating position would typically not take more than 3 to 5 seconds. Thus, it is practical to perform the normalization as the apparatus 10 is operating, as only a very small amount of paper will pass through the inspection zone 306 and not be properly sorted during the normalization cycle.

Thus, it is seen that the apparatus and methods of the present invention readily achieve the ends and advantages mentioned as well as those inherent therein. While certain preferred embodiments of the invention have been illustrated and described for purposes of the present disclosure, numerous changes may be made by those skilled in the art, which changes are encompassed within the scope and spirit of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

CLAIMS

1. A method of sorting paper, comprising:
- (a) conveying the paper through an inspection zone;
 - 5 (b) analyzing at least the following three characteristics of the paper passing through the inspection zone:
 - (1) the color of the paper;
 - (2) whether the paper is glossy; and
 - (3) whether the paper displays printed material; and
 - 10 (c) sorting the paper based upon at least one of the characteristics analyzed in step (b).
2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
- providing a logic map specifying values of parameters corresponding to
 - 15 the three characteristics for a plurality of categories of paper; and
 - wherein step (b) includes determining the parameters for paper of unknown category passing through the inspection zone, and comparing the parameters for the paper of unknown category to the values in the logic map and thereby determining the category of the paper passing through the
 - 20 inspection zone.

3. The method of claim 2, further comprising:

selecting a category of paper to be sorted from the other paper being
conveyed through the inspection zone.

5 4. The method of claim 2, wherein:

step (b) includes measuring an intensity of light reflected from the paper
and originating from first and second light sources of different colored light.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein:
10 the parameters of the logic map include a log slope of intensities of the
reflected light from the first and second sources.

6. The method of claim 4, wherein:
the parameters of the logic map include a color derivative representative
15 of a difference in color of adjacent portions of the paper in the inspection zone.

7. The method of claim 4, wherein:
the parameters of the logic map include a combined intensity of the
reflected light from the first and second sources.

20

8. The method of claim 4, wherein:

the parameters of the logic map include an intensity derivative
representative of a difference in the presence of printed matter on adjacent
portions of the paper in the inspection zone.

5 9. The method of claim 2, wherein:

the parameters of the logic map include an intensity derivative
representative of a difference in the presence of printed matter on adjacent
portions of the paper in the inspection zone.

10 10. The method of claim 2, wherein:

step (b) includes measuring an intensity of reflected light reflected from
the paper and originating from first and second light sources of the same color
light, the first and second light sources being differently oriented so that the
measured reflected light from the first source is diffuse reflected light and the
15 measured reflected light from the second source is directly reflected light.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein:

the parameters of the logic map include a comparison of the diffuse
reflected light from the first source with the direct reflected light from the
20 second source.

12. An apparatus for sorting paper, comprising:
- a conveyor for conveying paper through an inspection zone;
 - a light source for transmitting light onto paper in the inspection zone;
 - a sensor for receiving light reflected from the paper in the inspection
- 5 zone;
- a paper analysis system, operably connected to the sensor for receiving the reflected light signals therefrom, the system including a color determination component, a glossiness determination component, and a printed matter determination component; and
- 10 a sorting mechanism including a select path and a reject path, the sorting mechanism being operably connected to the paper analysis system for sorting paper in response to the analysis conducted by the paper analysis system.
- 15 13. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the paper analysis system comprises:
- stored data corresponding to predetermined values of parameters corresponding to color, glossiness and the presence of printed matter for a plurality of categories of paper.
- 20 14. The apparatus of claim 13, wherein:

the color determination component, the glossiness determination component, and the printed matter determination component each are constructed to determine parameters for paper of unknown category passing through the inspection zone and compare the parameters of the paper of
5 unknown category to the stored data.

15. The apparatus of claim 12, further comprising:
a human interface system, including a plurality of pre-defined options for sorting of pre-defined categories of paper, so that a human operator of the
10 apparatus may select one of the pre-defined options to be implemented by the paper analysis system and the sorting mechanism.

16. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein:
the human interface system includes a sort selection screen having a
15 single selection associated with each pre-defined option.

17. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the light source comprises:
a red light emitting diode, a green light emitting diode, and a blue light emitting diode; and
20 a controller which sequentially flashes the red, green and blue light emitting diodes.

18. The apparatus of claim 17, wherein:

the paper analysis system compares reflected intensities of the red,
green and blue lights to determine the color of paper in the inspection zone.

5

19. The apparatus of claim 18, wherein:

the paper analysis system includes a color derivative detector for
identifying differences in color of adjacent portions of a piece of paper in the
inspection zone indicative of the presence of printed matter on the paper.

10

20. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein:

the light source includes first and second light emitting diodes of the
same color oriented so that the sensor receives diffuse reflected light from the
first light emitting diode and directly reflected light from the second light

15

emitting diode; and

the paper analysis system includes a glossiness detector which compares
an intensity of the diffuse reflected light to an intensity of the directly reflected
light.

20 21. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein:

the paper analysis system includes an intensity derivative detector for identifying differences in intensity of reflected light from adjacent portions of a piece of paper in the inspection zone indicative of the presence of printed matter on the paper.

5

22. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein:

the sensor includes a cylindrical bore having an irregular internal surface for deflecting incoming light that is substantially non-parallel to a central axis of the housing.

10

23. The apparatus of claim 22, wherein:

the irregular internal surface is threaded.

24. A high speed method of sorting paper, comprising:

15

(a) conveying the paper through an inspection zone at a speed of at least 1,000 feet per minute;

(b) analyzing at least one characteristic of the paper passing through the inspection zone, the at least one characteristic being selected from the group consisting of color, glossiness and the presence of printed matter; and

20

(c) sorting the paper downstream of the inspection zone based upon the analysis of step (b).

25. The method of claim 24, wherein the speed in step (a) is at least 1,500 feet per minute.

5 26. The method of claim 24, further comprising:

exposing the paper in the inspection zone to a plurality of separate sources of visible light of different wavelengths;

wherein step (b) includes analyzing the color of the paper based upon a comparison of the paper's reflectivity of the different wavelengths of visible
10 light; and

wherein step (c) includes sorting the paper based upon the color of the paper.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein:

15 step (b) includes analyzing whether the paper is glossy; and

step (c) includes sorting the paper depending upon whether the paper is glossy.

28. The method of claim 26, wherein:

20 step (b) includes analyzing whether the paper has a printed surface; and

step (c) includes sorting the paper based upon whether the paper has a printed surface.

29. The method of claim 24, further comprising:

5 collecting diffuse reflected light reflected off the paper from a first light source;

collecting dielectric reflected light reflected off the paper from a second light source;

wherein step (b) includes analyzing the glossiness of the paper based upon a comparison of the diffuse reflected light to the dielectric reflected light; and

wherein step (c) includes sorting the paper based upon the glossiness of the paper.

15 30. The method of claim 24, further comprising:

comparing intensities of the light reflected from adjacent pixels of the paper within the inspection zone to identify paper with a varying reflectance from adjacent pixels resulting from the presence of printed matter on the paper; and

20 wherein step (c) includes sorting the paper based upon the presence of printed matter on the paper.

31. A method of sorting paper, comprising:

(a) moving the paper through an inspection zone;

(b) exposing the paper in the inspection zone to a plurality of separate
5 beams of visible light of different wavelengths;

(c) analyzing a color of the paper based upon a comparison of the
paper's reflectivity of the different wavelengths of visible light; and

(d) sorting the paper downstream of the inspection zone based upon
the color of the paper.

10

32. The method of claim 31, wherein:

in step (b), the plurality of separate beams of visible light include a red
light, a blue light and a green light.

15 33. The method of claim 32, wherein:

the red, green and blue lights are emitted from red, green and blue light
emitting diodes.

34. The method of claim 32, wherein:

20 step (c) includes computing log slopes based upon ratios of the logs of the
reflectivity of the different colored lights.

35. The method of claim 32, wherein:

step (c) includes computing a visible intensity representative of the combined reflectivity of red, green and blue light.

5

36. The method of claim 35, wherein:

step (c) includes computing an intensity derivative representative of a difference in visible intensity of reflected light for adjacent areas within the inspection zone, and thereby identifying the presence of printed matter on the paper.

10

37. The method of claim 32, wherein:

step (c) includes computing a color derivative representative of a difference in color of adjacent areas within the inspection zone, and thereby identifying the presence of printed matter on the paper.

15

38. The method of claim 31, wherein:

step (b) includes sequentially exposing the paper in the inspection zone to the plurality of separate beams of visible light of different wavelengths in a first sequence and then in a second sequence which is a reverse of the first

20

sequence, so that two reflected light signals are generated for each wavelength of light; and

step (c) includes combining the analysis of the two reflected light signals for each wavelength of light to correct for dynamic aberration of the sensed color of the paper moving within the inspection zone.

39. The method of claim 38, wherein:

the combined analysis in step (c) includes averaging the two reflected light signals.

10

40. The method of claim 38, wherein:

step (b) includes an interval of no exposure from any of the separate beams of visible light between the first and second sequences.

15 41. The method of claim 38, wherein:

the plurality of separate beams of visible light of different wavelengths includes a red light, a green light and a blue light.

42. The method of claim 41, wherein:

20 step (b) further includes exposing the paper in the inspection zone to infrared light.

43. A method of analyzing a color of a moving object, comprising:

(a) moving an object within an inspection zone;

(b) sequentially interrogating the inspection zone with multiple light
5 sources of different light wavelengths as the object moves within the inspection
zone, the interrogation including a first series of sequential flashes of the
multiple light sources in a first order, followed by a second series of sequential
flashes of the multiple light sources in a second order which is the inverse of the
first order; and

10 (c) analyzing reflections of the multiple light sources from the paper,
the analyzing including consideration of two reflections originating from each
light source, one of the two reflections occurring during the first series and the
other of the two reflections occurring during the second series.

15 44. The method of claim 43, wherein:

the consideration of two reflections in step (c) includes averaging the two
reflections.

45. The method of claim 43, wherein:

20 step (b) includes an interval of no light flashes from any of the multiple
sources between the first and second series.

46. The method of claim 43, wherein:

the multiple light sources used in step (b) include a source of red light, a source of green light, and a source of blue light.

5

47. The method of claim 46, wherein:

the multiple light sources used in step (b) further includes a source of infrared light.

10 48. The method of claim 43, wherein:

the consideration of two reflections originating from each light source in step (c) corrects for dynamic aberration of the sensed color of the object moving within the inspection zone and thereby approximates a true color of the object.

15 49. The method of claim 43, wherein:

in step (b) the first and second series of sequential flashes are performed during an interrogation time interval less than a time required for a pixel of an object equal in size to the inspection zone to move through the inspection zone.

20 50. The method of claim 43, wherein the object is a piece of paper in a stream of waste paper.

51. The method of claim 50, wherein:

step (a) includes moving the stream of waste paper through the inspection zone at a speed in excess of 1,000 feet per minute.

5

52. The method of claim 51, wherein the speed is in excess of 1,500 feet per minute.

53. A paper sorting apparatus, comprising:

10 a conveyor for conveying paper through an inspection zone, the conveyor having a width;

a light transmitter for transmitting light onto paper in the inspection zone, the light transmitter including an array of red lights, an array of green lights and an array of blue lights, each array being spaced across the width of
15 the conveyor; and

a light receiver for receiving light reflected from paper in the inspection zone, the light receiver including an array of sensors spaced across the width of the conveyor, each sensor receiving light reflected from an area defining one pixel of the paper.

20

54. The apparatus of claim 53, further comprising:

a control system for flashing the red, green and blue lights in a first sequence and then in second sequence which is the reverse of the first sequence; and

an analysis system for analyzing both the first and second sequence
5 reflections of each of the red, green and blue lights from each pixel of the paper to approximate the true color of that pixel.

55. The apparatus of claim 53, wherein:

the light transmitter and the light receiver are both located above the
10 conveyor.

56. The apparatus of claim 55, further comprising:

a mirror arranged so that the light from the transmitter reflects off of the mirror onto the inspection zone, and the light reflected from paper in the
15 inspection zone reflects off of the mirror into the light receiver.

57. The apparatus of claim 56, further comprising:

a reference surface located above the transmitter;
wherein the mirror is pivoted so that it can move between an operating
20 position in which the light from the transmitter is reflected onto the inspection

zone, and a normalization position in which light from the transmitter is reflected onto the reference surface.

58. The apparatus of claim 57, further comprising:

- 5 a transparent wear cover located between the mirror and the conveyor;
and
a reference wear cover located between the mirror and the reference surface.

10 59. The apparatus of claim 53, further comprising:

- a control system for flashing the red, green and blue lights in a sequence;
and
an analysis system for analyzing the reflections of each of the red, green and blue lights from each pixel of the paper to determine a color of that pixel.

15

60. The apparatus of claim 59, wherein:

- the analysis system includes a means for comparing the intensities of reflected red, green and blue light from each pixel.

20 61. The apparatus of claim 60, wherein:

the analysis systems includes a means for computing a combined
intensity of the reflected red, green and blue light from each pixel.

62. The apparatus of claim 61, wherein:

5 the analysis system includes a means for computing a difference in
combined intensity for adjacent pixels to identify the presence of printed matter
on the paper.

63. The apparatus of claim 60, wherein:

10 the analysis system includes a means for identifying a color difference
between adjacent pixels to identify the presence of printed matter on the paper.

64. The apparatus of claim 53, wherein:

15 the sensor includes a cylindrical housing having an irregular internal
surface for deflecting incoming light that is substantially non-parallel to a
central axis of the housing.

65. The apparatus of claim 64, wherein:

the irregular internal surface is threaded.

20

66. A method of sorting paper, comprising:

- (a) moving the paper through an inspection zone;
 - (b) transmitting light onto the paper in the inspection zone;
 - (c) collecting light reflected from the paper;
 - (d) comparing parameters of the light collected from adjacent portions
- 5 of the paper within the inspection zone to identify paper with a varying reflectance from adjacent portions resulting from a presence of printed matter on the paper; and
- (e) sorting the paper based upon the presence of printed matter on the paper.

10

67. The method of claim 66, wherein:

step (d) includes comparing an intensity of light reflected from the adjacent portions of the paper.

15 68. The method of claim 66, wherein:

step (d) includes identifying differences in color of the adjacent portions of the paper.

69. A method of sorting paper, comprising:

- 20 (a) moving the paper through an inspection zone;
- (b) transmitting a first light beam from a first source onto the paper;

(c) receiving a diffuse reflected first light beam, reflected from the paper as a result of the first light beam;

(d) transmitting a second light beam from a second source onto the paper;

5 (e) receiving a directly reflected second light beam, reflected from the paper as a result of the second light beam;

(f) analyzing a glossiness of the paper based upon a comparison of the diffuse reflected first light beam to the directly reflected second light beam; and

10 (g) sorting the paper based upon the glossiness of the paper.

70. The method of claim 69, wherein:

the first and second light beams of steps (b) and (d) are light beams of the same wavelengths.

15

71. The method of claim 70, wherein:

the first and second light beams are both infrared light.

72. The method of claim 70, wherein:

20 the second source is a diffuse source so that glossiness of crumpled paper can be detected.

73. The method of claim 69, wherein:

the first and second light beams in steps (b) and (d) are transmitted at
opposite angles on opposite sides of a plane normal to a direction in which the
5 paper is moving.

74. The method of claim 69, wherein:

steps (b) and (c) occur prior to steps (d) and (e).

10 75. The method of claim 69, wherein:

steps (d) and (e) occur prior to steps (b) and (c).

76. The method of claim 69, wherein:

step (f) includes comparing an intensity of the diffuse reflected first light
15 beam to an intensity of the direct reflected second light beam; and determining
that the paper is not glossy if the intensities are substantially equal.

77. An apparatus for sorting paper, based on glossiness comprising:

a conveyor for conveying paper through an inspection zone;

20 first and second light sources for transmitting light onto the inspection
zone;

a sensor for receiving light reflected from the inspection zone;
the first light source is oriented so that the sensor receives diffuse
reflected light from the first light source; and
the second light source is oriented so that the sensor receives directly
5 reflected light from the second light source.

78. The apparatus of claim 77, wherein:

the first and second light sources transmit the same color of light.

10 79. The apparatus of claim 78, wherein the light is infrared.

80. The apparatus of claim 78, wherein the first and second light sources are
light emitting diodes.

15 81. The apparatus of claim 77, wherein:

the first and second light sources are located on opposite sides of an
imaginary plane normal to the direction of conveyance of the paper and passing
through the inspection zone.

20 82. The apparatus of claim 81, further comprising:

the first light source being oriented in a direction parallel to the direction
of conveyance of the paper;

a mirror oriented to reflect light from the first light source onto the
inspection zone; and

5 the second light source is oriented to direct light from the second light
source directly onto the inspection zone.

83. The apparatus of claim 82, wherein:

the second light source is a wide diffuse light source to accommodate
10 detection of glossy paper which is not lying exactly flat upon the conveyor.

84. A method of sorting paper, comprising:

- (a) conveying paper through an inspection zone;
- (b) transmitting light from an array of light sources onto a mirror;
- 15 (c) reflecting light from the mirror onto the inspection zone and off
paper in the inspection zone back to the mirror;
- (d) receiving light from the mirror in an array of sensors which
sensors generate signals corresponding to characteristics of the paper in the
inspection zone;

(e) moving the mirror to a normalization position wherein light from the array of light sources is reflected from the mirror onto a reference surface; and

(f) normalizing outputs from the array of sensors with reference to
5 light reflected off the reference surface.

85. The method of claim 84, wherein:

in step (c), light passing between the mirror and the inspection zone passes through a transparent wear cover; and

10 when the mirror is in the normalization position, light passing between the mirror and the reference surface passes through a reference wear cover of light transmissive properties equal to those of the transparent wear cover.

86. The method of claim 84, wherein:

15 steps (e) and (f) are automatically performed on a periodic basis.

87. The method of claim 84, wherein:

steps (e) and (f) are performed upon startup of the method.

- 62

N4699
Sheet 1 of 13

10

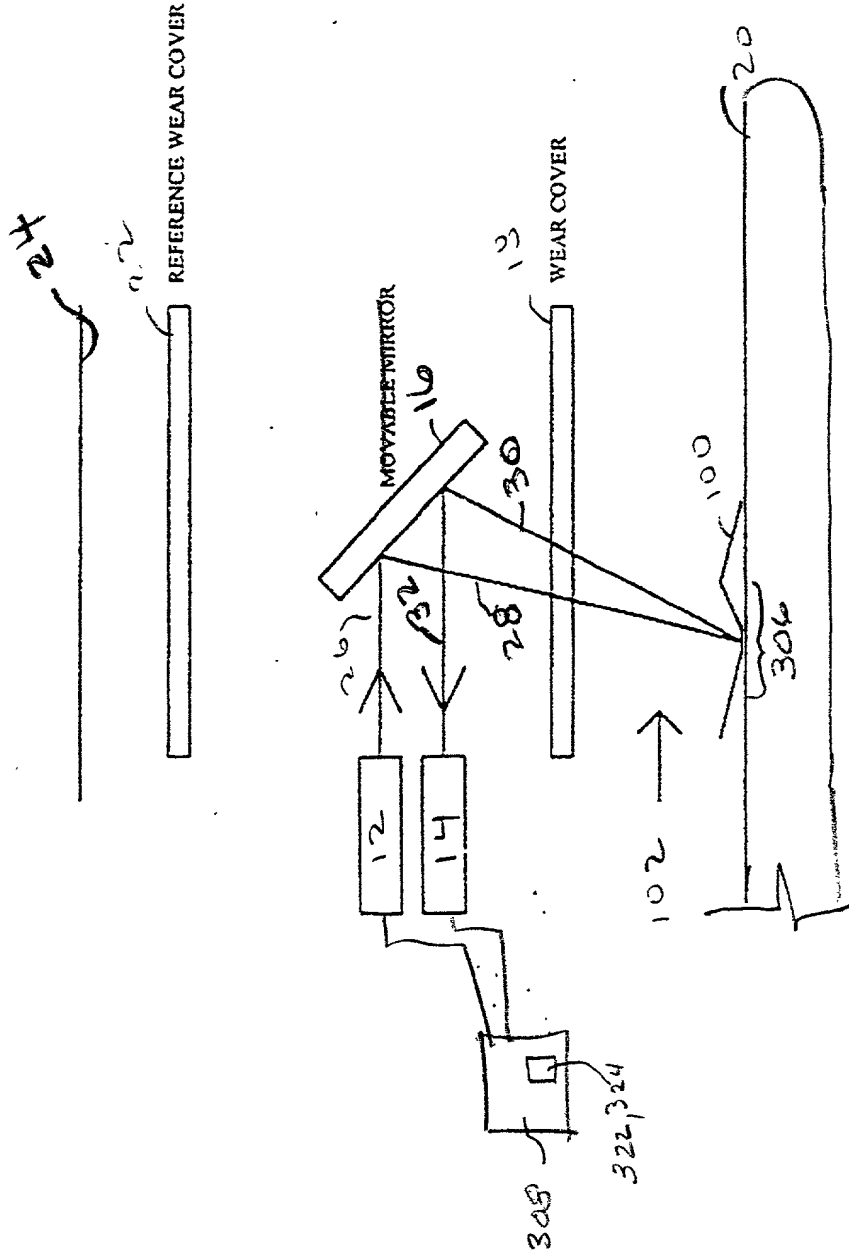


FIG. 1

12

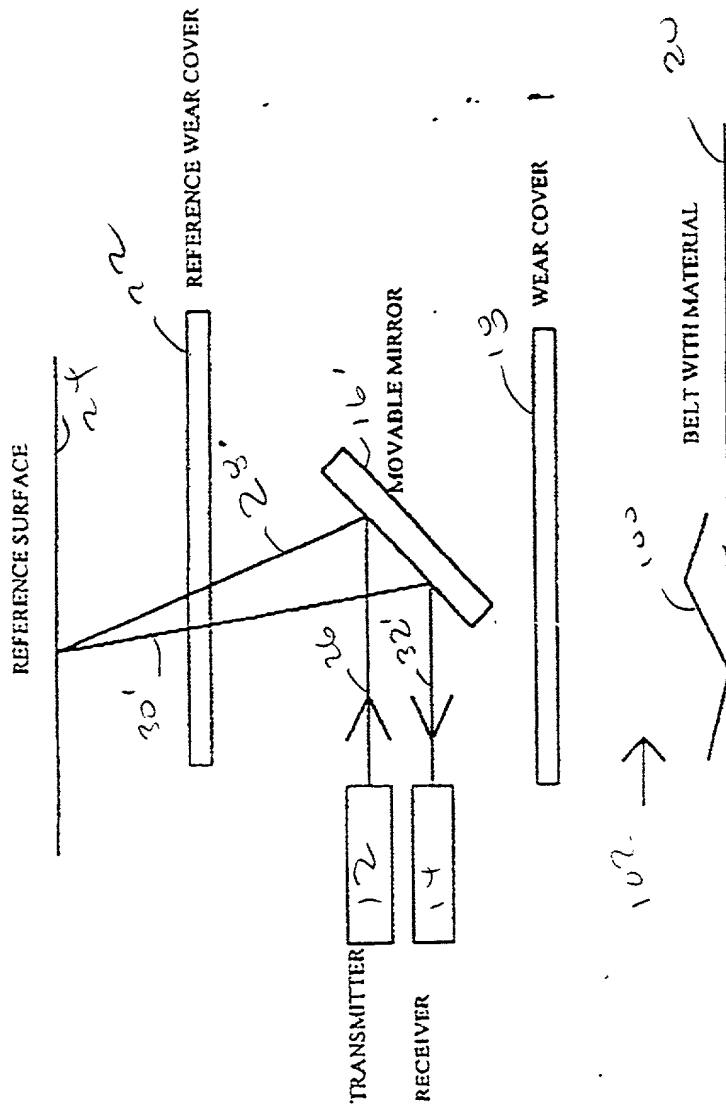


Fig. 2

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Sheet 3 of 13

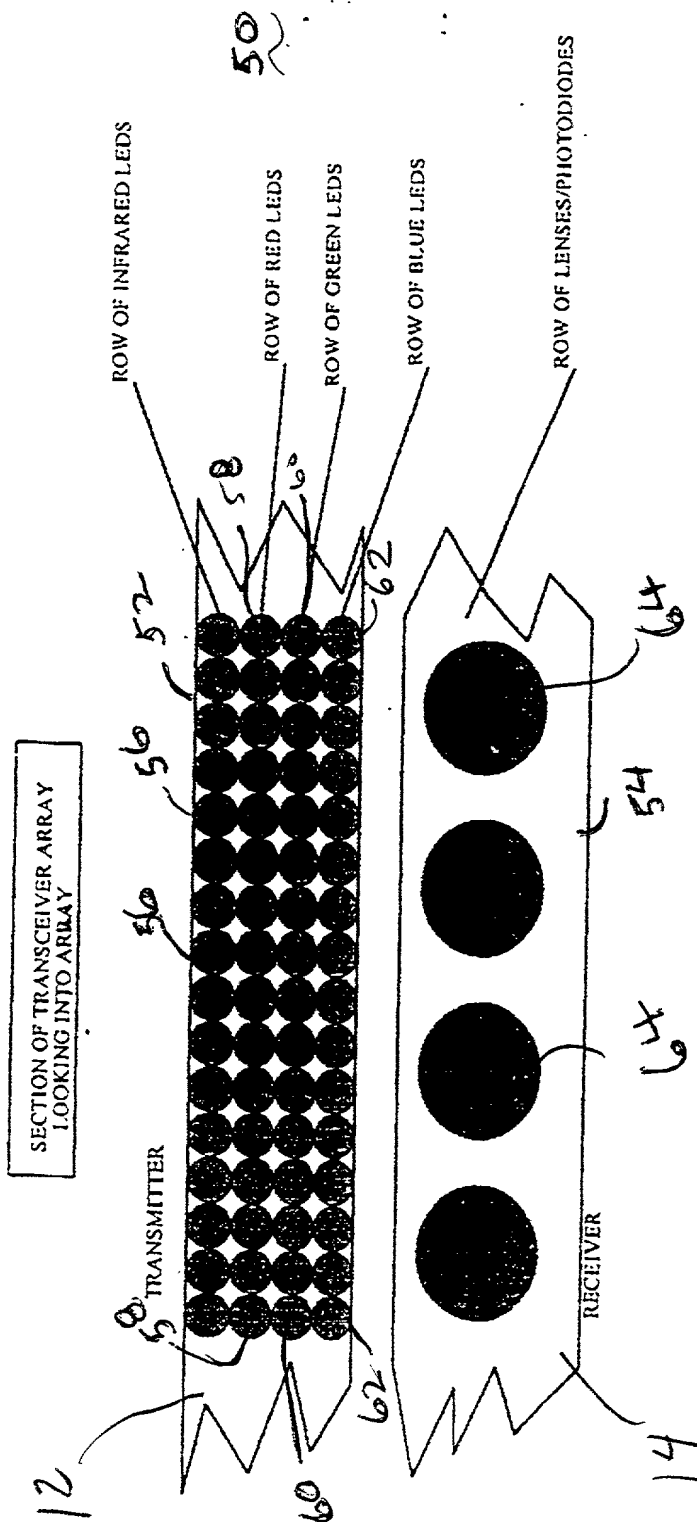
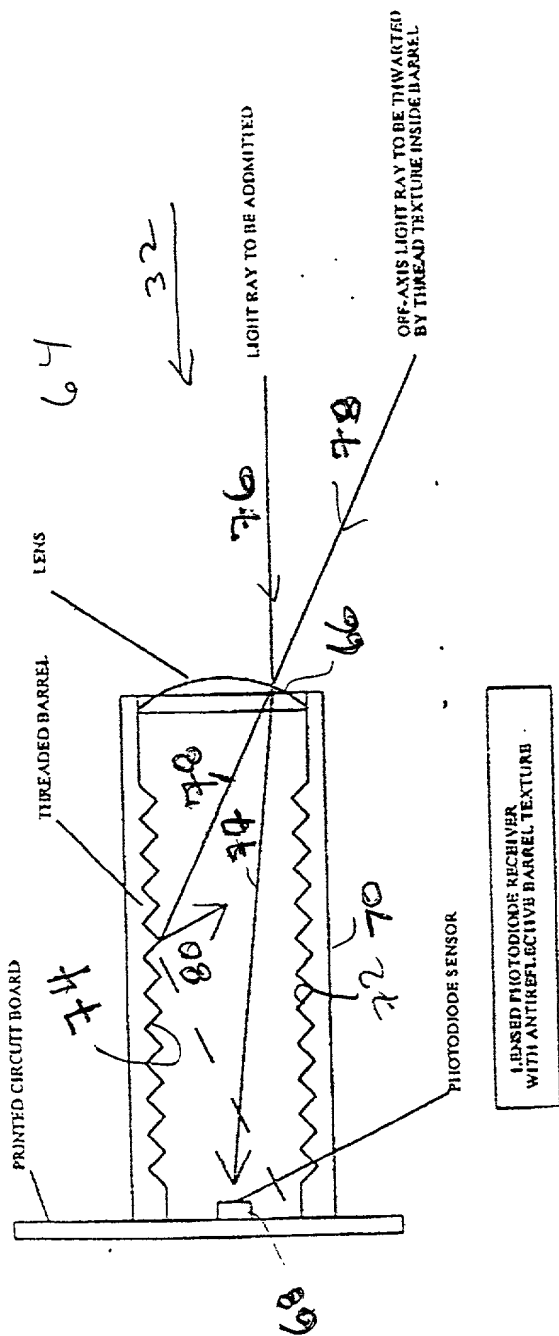


Fig. 3

FIG. 4



005020-23031501

REFERENCE WEAR COVER



SURFACE GLOSS DETECTION METHOD

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Sheet 6 of 13

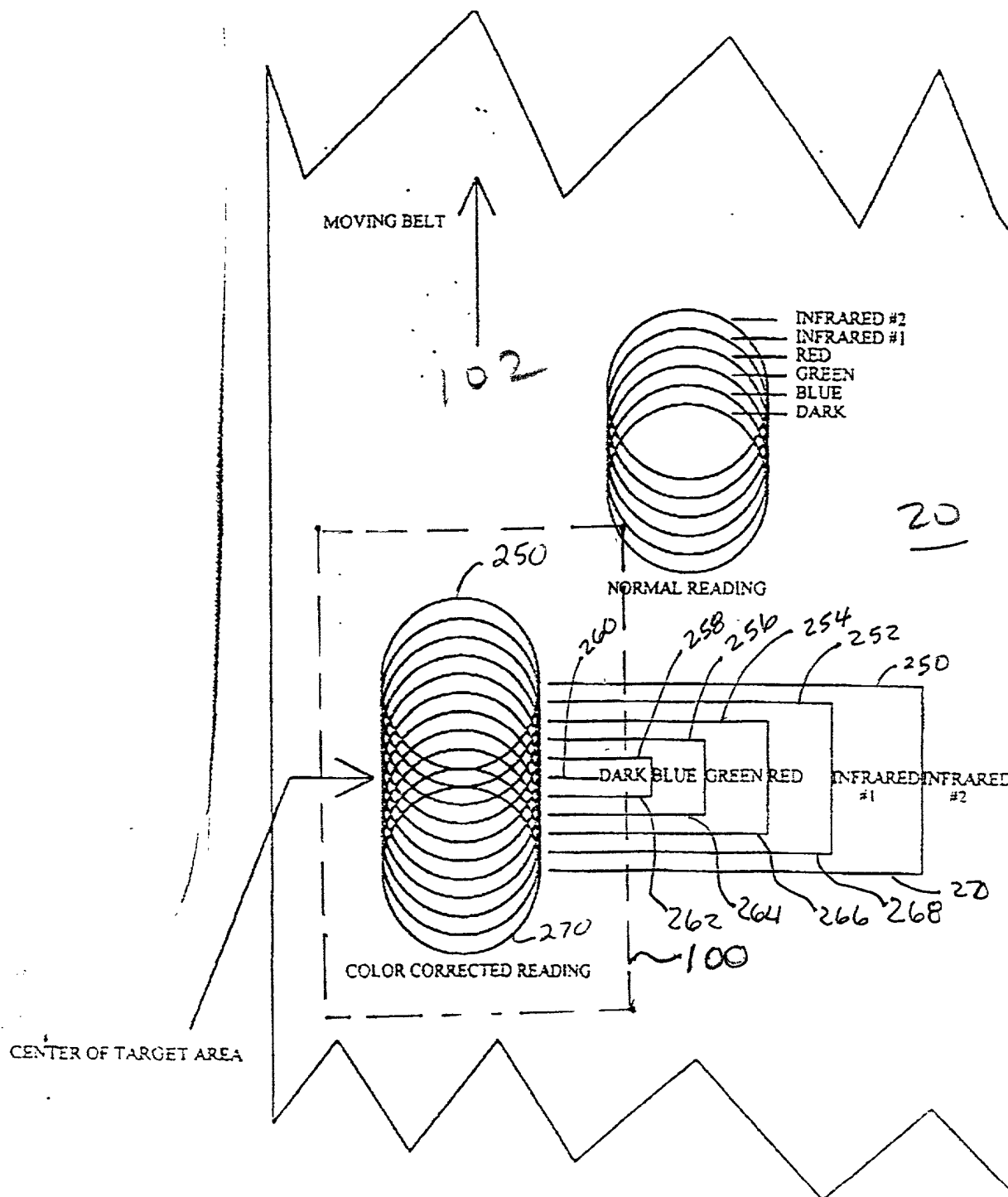
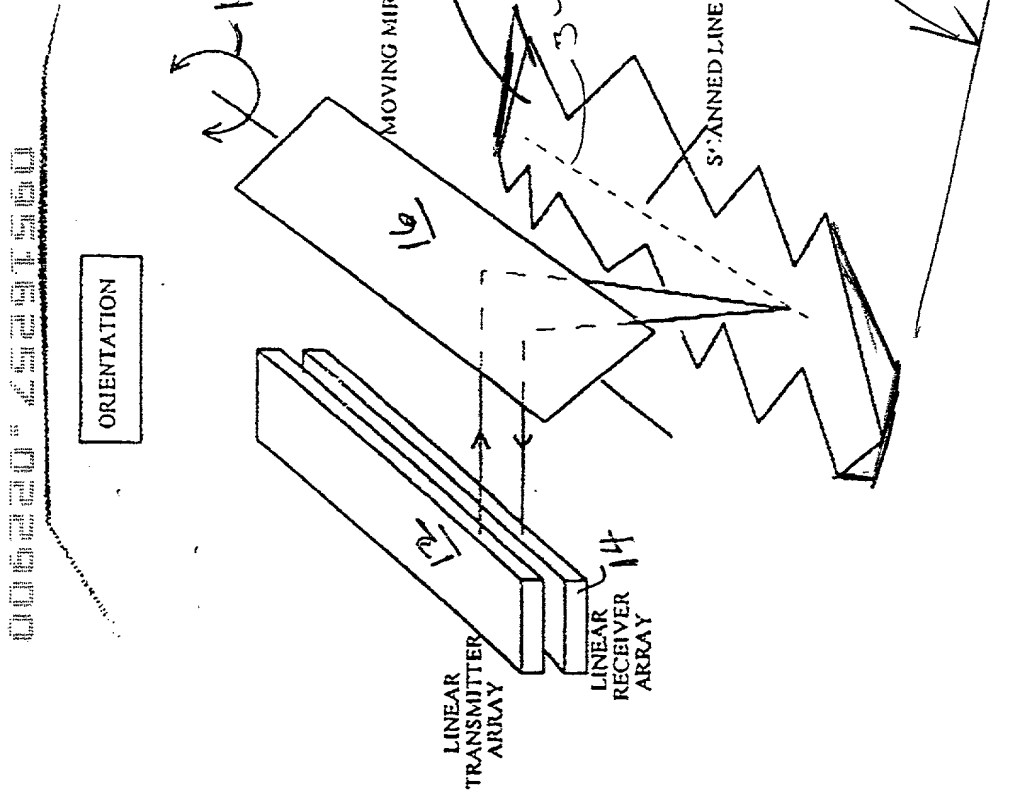


FIG. 6



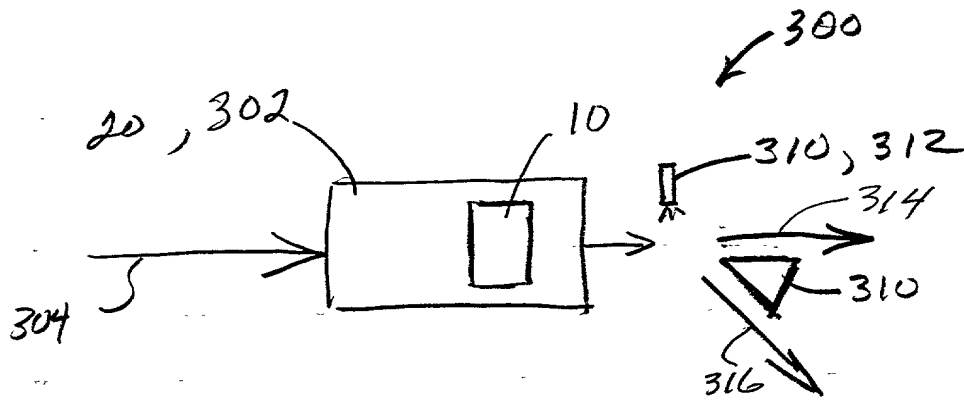


FIG. 9

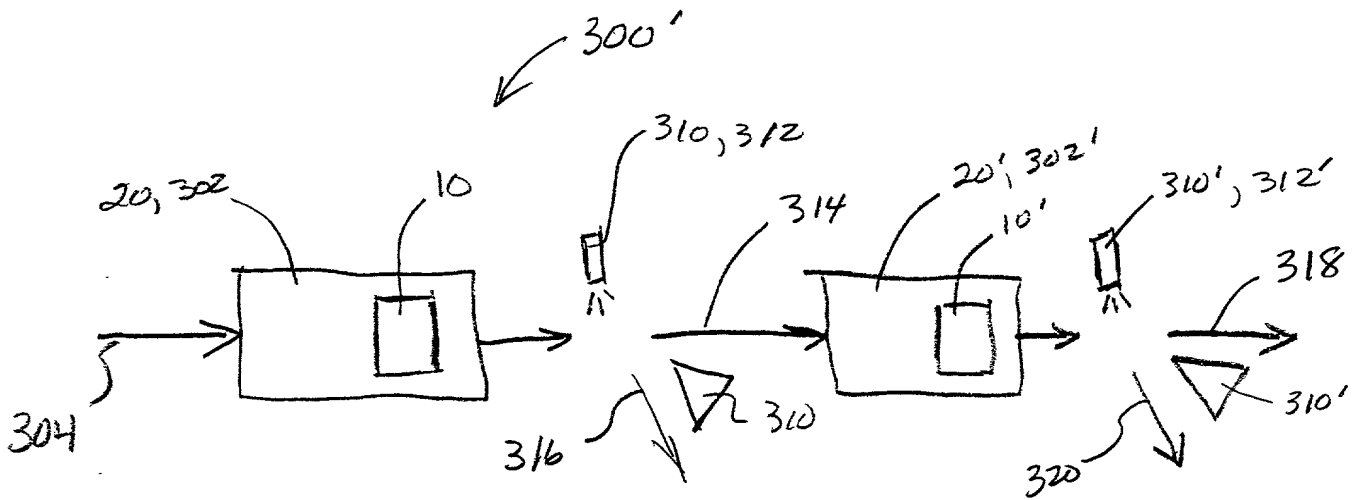


FIG. 10

006620 25291560

TEST MODE



Status: Stopped

No sections are in service

START →

STOP →

BYPASS →

RUN ←

FEED ←

FAULT ←

Mirror
Position:

■ Reference
■ Belt

Main Power

Air Pressure

Valve Voltage

Air Conditioner

Information:

Channels ? of 64

Air Valves 0 of 32

Run Time 0:00:00

< Sort 1 >

Eject all colors

START



Local

Remote

Sort Select
Screen

Service
Screen

FIG. 11

0066220-15291560

324, 326

328

Sort Select

MSS, Inc.

1 C PASS WHITE PAPER; EJECT ALL COLORED PAPER	9 C
2 C EJECT ALL WHITE PAPER; PASS ALL COLORED PAPER	10 C
3 C EJECT BROWN CARDBOARD	11 C
4 C EJECT ANY GLOSSY MATERIAL	12 C
5 C EJECT NEWSPRINT	13 C
6 C	14 C
7 C	15 C
8 C	16 C

Edit
Parameters

Back to
Main

324, 330

FIG. 12

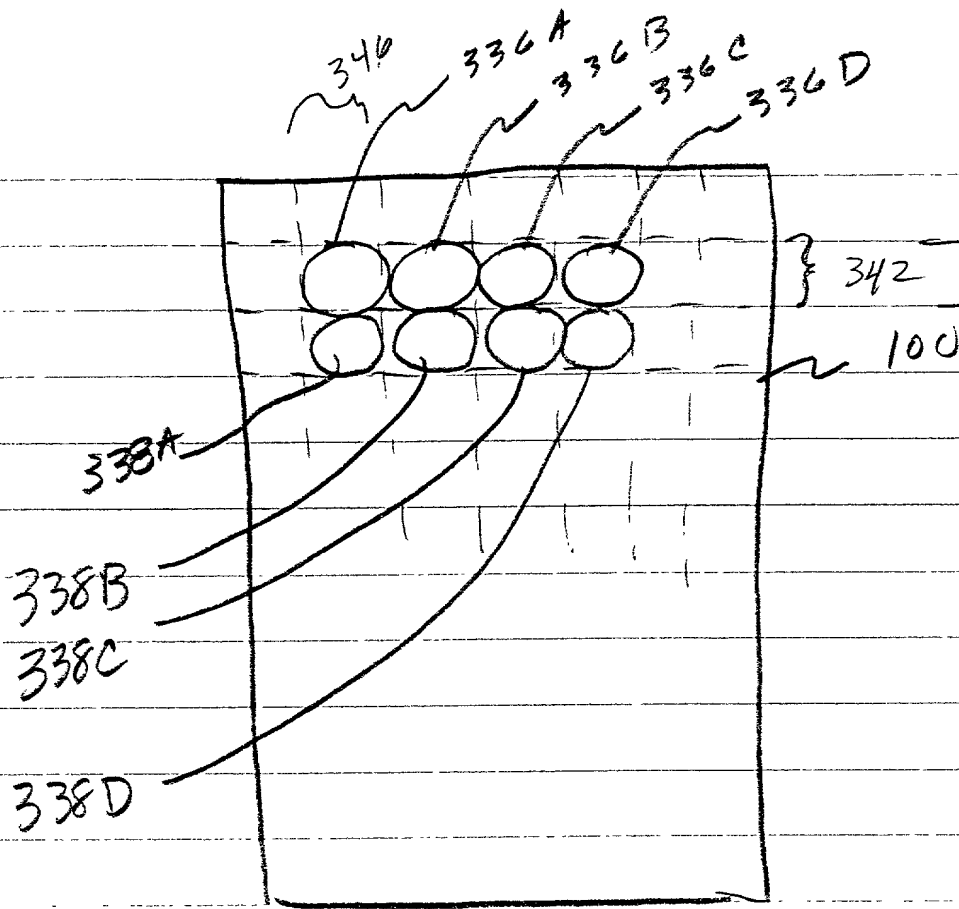


FIG. 13

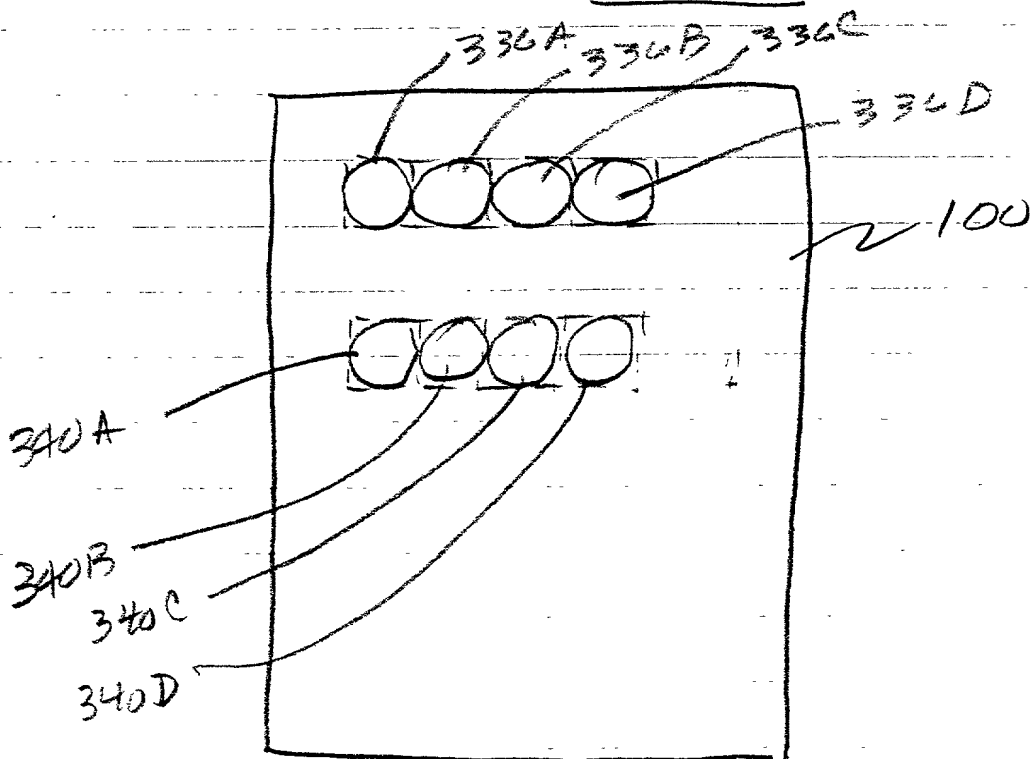


FIG. 14

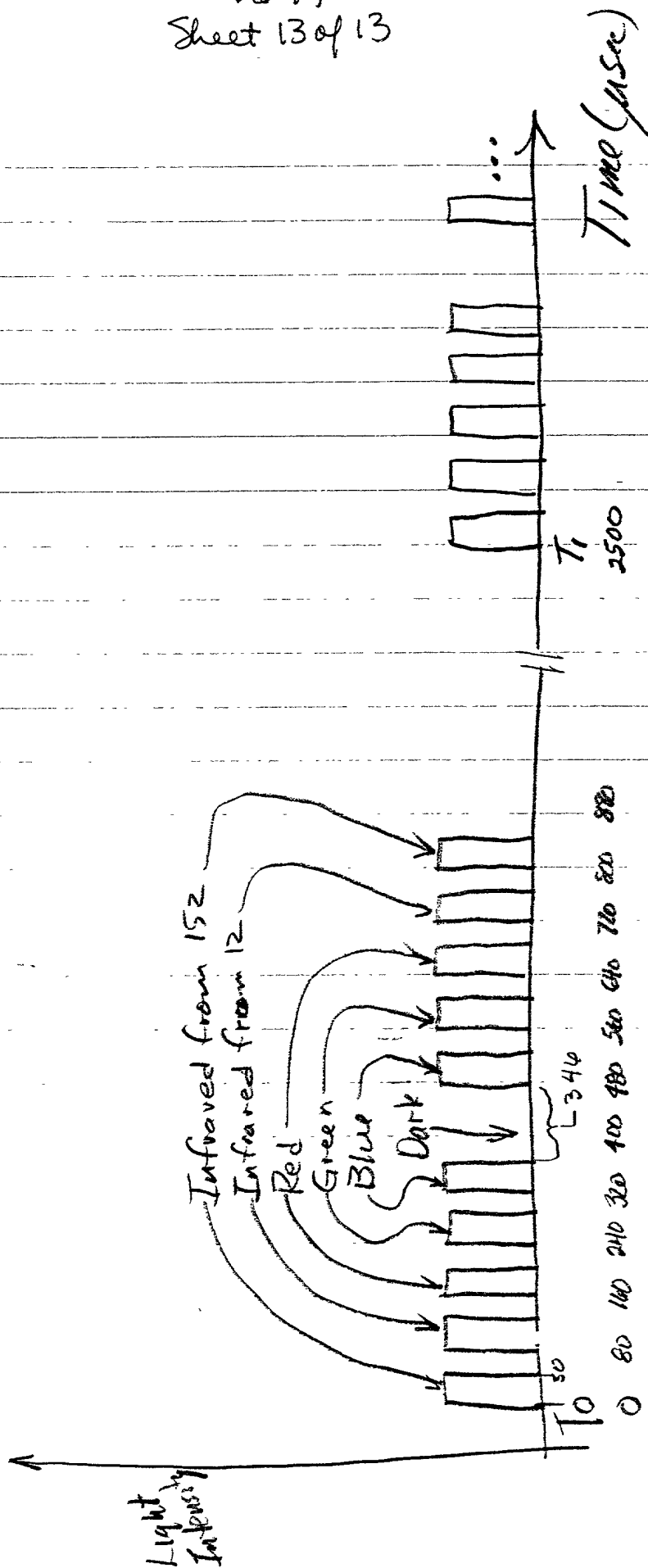


FIG. 15

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name; that

I believe I am an original, first and joint inventor of the invention entitled "MULTI-GRADE OBJECT SORTING SYSTEM AND METHOD" described and claimed in the attached specification.

I have reviewed and understand the contents of the specification, including the claims, in the above-referenced application, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to in the Declaration.

I acknowledge my duty pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.56 to disclose information of which I am aware which is material to the patentability of this application.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

None.

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior

006220-2329150

Title of Prior Application: MULTI-GRADE OBJECT SORTING
SYSTEM AND METHOD

Filing Date of Prior Application: February 4, 2000

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

I hereby appoint the following attorneys to prosecute this application
and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected
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